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During the Spanish-American War, typhoid fever caused 85% of all the deaths from disease, the majority of these deaths being in camps in this country.

In the ten years ending December 31, 1910, the average number of cases of typhoid in the United States Army was 314 a year. Anti-typhoid vaccination was recommended in 1910, and was made compulsory on June 9, 1911. In the whole year, 1911, there were 57 cases with 8 deaths; in 1912, 24 cases with 4 deaths; in 1913 only 4 cases and no deaths; meantime the Army had been increased by 25%.

Contrast the conditions in the Boer War and the Spanish-American War with conditions in the British Army during the present war. It is impossible, of course, to state the size of the present British Army, but it is certainly many hundreds of thousands. The British War Office on March 4th (*British Medical Journal*, March 13, 1915, p. 485) gave out the following official table of cases of typhoid fever and the resulting deaths in the British forces in the field as follows:

	Cases	Deaths	Mortality %
Uninoculated	359	48	13.4
Partially protected (1 dose).....	136	1	0.8
Fully inoculated within two years (2 doses).....	111	1	
	247	2	

My figures for the American Army were furnished me by the Surgeon General of the Army.

H. L. C.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

"DOWN WITH KITCHENER!"

SIR,—Would it be out of place for you to turn your trenchant and constructive pen upon the English conduct of the present war? A fertile field, tilled and harrowed again and again and laid by awaiting the seed from the hand of the Master who cometh not! Again must it be harrowed, and again and yet again until he comes!

Kitchener has always been my *bête noir*—the most overrated man on earth, in my judgment: one-sided, dense, dumb, phlegmatic, impenetrable, without fear or sympathy, or understanding of others, how could he arouse enthusiasm or fervor in one single human being—much less in a whole nation, inclined always to be supercilious and self-satisfied?

He is a buffer, not a balloon! An excellent keeper of an insane asylum or penitentiary—not a leader of either a moral or intellectual crusade.

Down with him to where he belongs, along with any other efficient machinery and automaton, and put a little pure intellect into the conduct of affairs!

Without help it will probably take another year for our English cousins to appreciate the limitations of their war lord; but until they do they will accomplish little against the intellectual devils whom they must out-think as well as out-fight.

One must feel deeply disappointed at the lack of progress in the war; but even more so that, as yet, no commanding intellectual personage has appeared upon the side of the Allies. Surely time enough has elapsed for a really great leader to make himself known.

One must still have implicit faith that the outcome will be on the side of what we believe to be true intellectual and moral progress and human freedom; but the cost will be beyond all human comprehension, and the cause of all this chastening must be some serious moral cancer that the world has hitherto failed to understand and to eradicate.

FRANCIS G. TRACY.

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO.

WE ARE BRAZEN, THOUGH BRILLIANT

SIR,—The editorial, "The Revolt of Bryan," is unworthy of a place in a magazine as great as is THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. You describe one who has been before the public for more than twenty years, and in whose integrity more than six million people have confidence, as a liar, a hypocrite, and a malignant person. Here is the sentence to which I refer, taken from your editorial: "When he assigned a false reason for his performance, he declared his hypocrisy and evidenced his malevolence." And once more, Mr. Editor: "He can never again be tolerated by American citizens who are not wholly devoid either of intelligence or of patriotism." So Mr. Editor, you make yourself bold, brazen, or impudent, which is it?—and find no patriotism and intelligence except in yourself and in those who think as you do. Well, I must say that you have outdone "Our Colonel" completely. Your egotism and your knowledge of the hidden motives of others is truly wonderful! It is a pity that you put so much brilliant humor in the midst of so many unfair statements. I enjoyed the humor, but the maligning of a really great man is unlike you. It was a relief to read the good things you had to say about the President. Nobody will ever be able to say too many good things about our President. Sorry that you had to intimate that Wilson was not sincere in his praise of Bryan. Mr. Bryan may have "muddled" some of his statements, as you say, but if your editorial is not a muddled affair, I would hate to try to read one that *was* muddled.

JESSE F. BENTON.

McDOWELL, W. Va.

THE PRESIDENT'S LITTLE JOKE

SIR,—I have just read what you have had to say about the Honorable Josephus Daniels. I was not a little surprised that one of your acumen should so utterly fail to grasp the true situation. Mr. Daniels may be "temperamentally and mentally unfitted" to perform the part you would assign to him, and yet be admirably fitted for the part for which the President has cast him. If you are right as to the part he is expected to play in the national drama, then the President and not Mr. Daniels should come in for your criticism, for I do not think the President or anyone else would have the temerity to claim that he is fitted to perform the duties of the office as you seem to see them. I, however, take it that Mr. Daniels is conducting the affairs of the office just as the President intended he should.

It seems to me it would have been more commendable in you if you had tried to find out the President's viewpoint before starting in to lambast his Secretary. I was at first considerably puzzled at Mr. Daniels' appointment, but as time went on and Mr. Daniels went on and I had time to analyze the